



G. A. R. VETERANS.

The Great Encampment at the National Capital Begins.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS PRESENT

At the Formal Opening—Grand Army Place Dedicated.

THIRTY THOUSAND WEST VIRGINIANS

In Washington, and All the Other States Proportionately Represented—The City Resplendent With Decorations—The Greatest Gathering of the Men Who Saved the Union Since the Grand Review in 1865—President Harrison Detained by the Beside of His Dying Wife, and Vice President Morton Officially at the Opening—The Army of West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—West Virginians have been pouring in to attend the Grand Army encampment all day. It is now estimated that 30,000 West Virginians are in the city, and that half that number from that state will be in line to-morrow in the great parade. Early this morning department headquarters were opened in City Hall building by Commander C. E. Anderson and Assistant Adjutant General T. C. Miller. All day long they have been looking after the welfare of arriving comrades and arranging details. This is a big job, but so far as known nobody has a complaint to make. To-day and to-night have largely been devoted to sight-seeing, but to-morrow the active work of the encampment begins. After the parade is over the Army of West Virginia will hold its reunion at headquarters on the White Lot. President Hayes will preside, and Secretary Van H. Bukey will have charge of the details. Many prominent men are expected to speak. Major McKinley had promised an address, but his brother's death has kept him away. Generals Enoch and Powell will, however, be present among others. The prominent arrivals from the state thus far include Gov. F. H. Pierpont, Hon. T. E. Davis, Captain Dwyer, Capt. C. B. Smith, J. W. Shroyer, of Fairmont, Col. George R. Latham, of Buckhannon, Col. R. S. Northcott, of Clarksburg. All of the state department officers are present, as are all of the delegates to the encampment and nearly all of the staff.

GRAND ARMY PLACE

Dedicated, Vice President Morton Officially—The City Resplendent in Honor of the Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—For the past week the comrades have been gathering from every part of the union. Great cities, small towns, little hamlets and solitary farm houses have sent their quotas, greater or smaller, and the result is an attendance no man can closely estimate, and one certainly surpassing that ever seen in Washington. All through last night trains arrived in many sections laden with comrades and their wives and sons and daughters. In some way everybody was cared for. The vast barracks erected in Garfield Park, southeast of the capitol, and those just south of the reunion grounds known as Camp Alger were filled by thousands of veterans, and in addition the many handsome public school buildings were turned into temporary quarters for as many of the veterans as could find room to lie side by side. The multitude of white tents which covered the available space in the monument grounds and the white lot were also filled with sleeping comrades. Early rising was the rule and the camps were like hives of bees, humming with activity. The kitchens smoked, the waiters scurried here and there and the long tables in the dining halls were filled with men eating breakfast. This dispatched, they strolled about the grounds or went off in little squads to view the gaily decorated city.

A RESPLENDENT CITY.

Rarely in its history has the national capitol appeared more resplendent than in the gorgeous costume she has donned in honor of the G. A. R. Nearly all of the streets and avenues are elaborately and handsomely decorated. The public buildings have received special care in their decorations and those of the white house and treasury department are conspicuously elaborate and beautiful. The other department buildings are tastefully decorated.

The feature of the day was the inauguration and dedication of Grand Army place, as it is called, which is known as the White Lot, just south of the grounds of the executive mansion. It is one magnificent lawn, comprising many acres of ground covered with well-kept green sod and unbroken by a single tree or bush. On this vast field has been laid out a reproduction of the closing scene of the war of the rebellion by the arrangements of tents and stands. In the center of the field representing Richmond, the capitol of the confederacy, is a commodious grand stand. Surrounding it are myriads of tents set apart for and representative of the position of the various army corps that wound up the war. Five great tents known as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Thomas tents, separate the four great divisions in the surroundings. In these tents, of which Grant is the largest, will be held the reunions of the various corps.

The novelty of the ground is the place set apart for the reunion of the naval and marine veterans which has been erected, a reproduction of the famous frigate Kearsarge, which sunk the Confederate cruiser Alabama, after she had made her unparalleled record as a destroyer of commerce.

The inauguration of Grand Army Place was preceded by a parade of considerable proportions and one of great interest to the Grand Army men, as well as the other spectators, because of the opportunity it afforded of contrasting the appearance and movement of the veterans with the precise and

modern methods of the soldiers of Uncle Sam's regular army and navy.

THE DEDICATION.

The formal opening of the exercises of the week was the dedication of Grand Army Place by Vice President Morton, as the representative of President Harrison, who was detained at Loon Lake, in the presence of a large assembly that filled the whole enclosure between the mimic Richmond, on which the exercises took place, and the lines around it.

At 12:10 o'clock a bugler sounded the assembly, and Comrade McElroy called those present to order. The Rev. D. Payne, of Florida, chaplain-in-chief of the G. A. R., offered prayer. Commissioner John W. Douglas, of the District of Columbia, introduced Commander-in-Chief Palmer. Mr. Palmer delivered the introductory address. It was brief, but eloquent, and was well received, and at its conclusion Vice President Morton was introduced and addressed the assembly.

Immediately on the conclusion of the Vice President's speech Shipmate Baker, who manned one of the guns of the Kearsarge on the rebel terror, Alabama, pulled a guy rope and the large United States flag, whose folds had been lying half-unfurled against the pole surmounting the Grand Army Place, was a thing of fact, formally, officially and forever.

The final programme of exercises closed with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Marine band; but there were some very brief informal speeches by Secretary Noble, Attorney General Miller, Acting Secretary of War Grant, General Scofield and General J. W. Keifer before the crowd dispersed and the services could be said to be actually at an end.

CONTEST FOR HONORS.

The fight for the honor of entertaining the G. A. R. a year hence, and for the honor of being its commander-in-chief from now until the next encampment, has begun, and will wage with increasing but friendly intensity until the two matters are settled Wednesday and Thursday.

The west seems to regard the location of the next encampment as hers by right next year. Lincoln, Neb., and Indianapolis, Ind., are the candidates. Lincoln has a strong support from the west, and will make a good fight.

Four active candidates are in the field for successor to Commander-in-Chief Palmer. They are: Col. R. H. Warfield, of California; Col. Charles P. Lincoln, of the Department of the Potomac; Capt. A. G. Welsert, of Wisconsin and Brig. Gen. S. H. Hearst, of Ohio.

HARRISON'S REGRETS.

The President's Touching Message to the Commander of the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—General Palmer has received the following from President Harrison:

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1892.

To Gen. John H. Palmer, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.:

I had looked forward with much interest to the great rehearsal at Washington next Tuesday of the victors' march of 1865. I would have esteemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have welcomed to the national capitol and to have received in its historic avenue this representative assembly of the men who not only saved the city from threatened destruction, but made it the worthy political capital of an unbroken union. It would also have been one of the most favored and tender incidents of my private life to take these comrades again by the hand, but all this has been denied me by the intervention of a sad and imperative duty, and I can only ask you to give to all my cordial greetings and good wishes. Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message.

[Signed] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

WRECK NEAR GRAFTON.

Little Damage Done and Nobody Hurt—A Train Blackened.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., Sept. 19.—The G. A. R. veterans and other passengers en route to Washington were detained here several hours this morning on account of the derailment of Second section of train No. 1 near Ironton, at about 5 o'clock. The derailed train consisted of three empty coaches and two sleepers containing a few passengers. None of the passengers nor any of the train crew were hurt in any manner and the cars were but slightly damaged. The worst feature of the wreck was the blockade of trains in the Grafton yard. There was a great crowd of passengers, and while all were eager to get to Washington, the crowd was good humored and waited patiently till their trains could resume the journey eastward. The Cincinnati base ball club was abroad but no one was hurt.

MRS. HARRISON

To be Removed to Washington in Compliance with her Expressed Desire.

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—It was announced this morning that the President and family had definitely determined on the removal of Mrs. Harrison to Washington to-morrow. "Yes, it is true," said Dr. Gardner, "that Mrs. Harrison is to be removed to Washington to-morrow. She has constantly expressed a strong desire to go to Washington, and the President and other members of the family are also anxious to have her taken there, provided it can be done with any degree of safety. Dr. Trudeau, of Saranac, said this morning that he found Mrs. Harrison very much improved. In view of the fact that the President and his family wish her removal to Washington, it has been decided to move her now, instead of at a later period, because in two or three days her condition might not permit her removal.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A negro uprising in Calhoun county, Arkansas, is reported. They are dissatisfied with the new election law.

Miss Martha D. Beasey, of New York, has been awarded the prize for the best design of a badge to be worn by the board of lady managers of the World's Fair.

Dr. Irving A. Watson, chairman of the international conference of boards of health for the inspection of the quarantine facilities says there is not a single port on the north Atlantic coast that is supplied with the requisite means and methods of modern maritime sanitary science.

CLEVELAND'S NAME

Mentioned But Once By David B. Hill in His Speech.

THE ANXIETY OF HIS AUDIENCE

Was So Great That Only at Long Intervals Was He Applauded—He Makes the Usual Democratic Speech, Though He, in Effect, Repudiates the Real Meaning of the Tariff Plank in the Chicago Platform—He Refers to Peck's Wage Report Ingeniously, and His Hearers Could Read Between the Lines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—There was a great outpouring of Democrats in Brooklyn to-night. The Academy of Music could not accommodate the crowd that tried to get in it. When Senator Hill and other speakers entered the theatre they were greeted most enthusiastically, the applause lasting until the party had mounted the stage and taken their seats.

Mr. Hill's speech was listened to attentively. Only at long intervals was he interrupted by applause. The excitement in the audience, however, was noticeable as the senator drew toward the close of his address. He had spoken for over an hour and not once had he mentioned the name of Cleveland. He had called to his assistance in defending his attack on the tariff bill passages from Cleveland's message of 1887, but in each instance referred to the ex-President as "he." The anxiety of his hearers was plainly apparent.

The excitement increased as the senator stated that the old guard would do its duty, and a perfect hurricane of applause, yells and cheers broke forth when, after one grand phrase of deepest meaning, he closed with the names of "Cleveland and Stevenson."

The senator's ingenious way of bringing such a climax to his address was fully recognized, and the audience rose en masse and cheered him to the echo. It also furnished Congressman Brockenridge, who followed, with a theme in which to open a most eloquent and forcible address. Senator Hill spoke in part as follows:

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

I am reminded of the fact that it was in this edifice, upon a memorable occasion in 1886, that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid Democracy of Kings county the sentiment "I am a Democrat," and under the existing political situation, I know of no more appropriate place or presence than here to declare that I was a Democrat before the Chicago convention and I am a Democrat still. The national Democratic convention of 1892 has passed into history with its record, its triumphs, and its disappointments. The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. It was the court of last resort established by party usage as the final arbitrator to determine the conflicting interests and claims of candidates, states and sections, and its decision will be accepted with loyal acquiescence by every true and patriotic Democrat who recognizes the necessity of party organization and discipline and respects the obligations which he assumes in its membership.

From this time forward imperative duties are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned, state pride should be subordinated to the general good; real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambitions should be sacrificed and individual disappointments should be forgotten in this great emergency which demands from us all the exhibition of a wide-spread and lofty party patriotism. Permit me to repeat what I had the honor of expressing to the Tammany society on the 4th day of July last, before the echoes of our national convention had scarcely died away as follows: "Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle, the Democracy of New York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to the cardinal Democratic principles and to regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour."

THE ISSUES.

I reiterate those sentiments now. We are entering upon the twenty-seventh presidential election since the organization of our government. The good citizen desirous of discharging his full duty in this crisis, according to his own conscience and his judgment, uninfluenced by selfish considerations, will discover two great parties arrayed against each other, struggling for the control of the government and appealing to the people for their suffrages.

He reviewed the history of the two parties and continued: The Republican party advocates the doctrine that the government has a constitutional as well as a moral right to impose tariff duties for the purpose of encouraging the building up of private industries by the imposition of duties sufficiently large to prevent foreign competition, irrespective of the question of the needs of the treasury; while the Democratic believes that the government has only a constitutional and moral right to impose such duties as may be necessary to raise sufficient revenue to support the government economically administered. This is the precise issue squarely stated.

The Democratic national platform gives forth no uncertain sound upon this subject and correctly states the true position of the party. It denies the constitutional power of the government to impose taxes for other than public purposes. But whether such a tariff is constitutional or not, or whether it is practicable to have the questions properly raised or decided, the system itself is vicious in the extreme, unjust to the people and contrary to the spirit of our free institutions.

Republican protection does not constitutionally exist, but is imposed upon the people by fraud, false pretense, evasion and gross abuse of the taxing power. All the so-called protection for which our opponents have clamored and which they have obtained in recent years has been secured, not by constitutional sanction, but by the abuse of the conceded taxing power of the government.

MCKINLEY AND ALDRICH.

He cited authorities in support of his argument and said: In the light of



these authorities and under the arguments presented fair minded men will arrive at the conclusion that the Democratic party was right when it declared that "Taxation for private purposes is unconstitutional."

I have read with care all the arguments urged by the two very able apostles of protection, Governor McKinley and Senator Aldrich, but I fail to discover that they present a single tenable ground upon which protection pure and simple can be constitutionally defended. Incidental protection, on the other hand, is unobjectionable. Tariffs should be imposed for the express purpose of revenue, and not for any private purpose. We believe in revenue with incidental protection, and not in protection with incidental revenue. In so far as the tariff is necessary to meet the necessities of the government it may be imposed, and any other benefit which may be legitimately derived from its imposition may and does necessarily accompany it. If the burden imposed would operate to prevent foreign competition the benefit is indirect and unobjectionable.

President Harrison, in his ingenious letter of acceptance, endeavors to place our party in a false attitude by calling attention to the fact that while our platform in 1884, readopted in 1888, contained an express plank upon this question of the equalization of wages, yet it was omitted in 1892, and asserts that we have changed our position. I beg to differ with him. There has been no change. It is not always practicable to place in a platform the details of proposed legislation. We stand not only upon our platform of 1892, but upon the Mills bill, which was the latest general Democratic legislation upon the tariff subject. That bill was as good an exposition of our principles as any elaborate platform could possibly be.

If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic policy, I should state it substantially as follows:

BUT YOUR PLATFORM DOESN'T SAY SO.

We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered and so adjusted in its application, as far as practicable, as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies. These are the cardinal principles upon which the details of all tariff legislation should be based.

Our opponents profess to be much disturbed because we have in our platform denounced "Republican protection" as a fraud. What else is it? It is a fraud for these conclusive reasons:

First—It is secured by a palpable abuse of the taxing power of the government.

Second—It inures to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

Third—It is based upon favoritism of the worst species.

Fourth—It tends to create fictitious prosperity to be followed by subsequent business depression.

Fifth—It is deceptive in its promises and unsatisfactory in its results.

Sixth—Its principal beneficiaries constitute a privileged class, and their importunities for governmental aid lead to public scandal and demoralization.

WELL, IT DOES MEAN THAT, SENATOR.

President Harrison and all the other great and small advocates of this vicious system diligently seek to create the impression that the Democratic party has assumed a bolder attitude than formerly, and become an advocate of absolute free trade. I said in the campaign of 1888, in my opening speech at the Academy of Music in New York City, that if I believed the Democratic party favored absolute free trade I should not advocate its cause, and I repeat the statement to-night.

I insist that neither the Democratic party nor I have changed our position upon the question, but that we stand where we have ever stood. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now as they have ever done since the famous tariff message of 1887. In that historic message our candidate expressly repudiated the suggestion that he was entering upon any crusade of free trade. He did not demand that our tariff laws should be wiped out of existence.

PECK'S REPORT.

He then quoted from ex-President Cleveland's message, and then took up the McKinley bill, of which he said in

NOW AT SANDY HOOK.

A Death From Cholera Among the Quarantined Passengers.

SOME FEARS OF A STAMPEDE

On Account of the Death of Francis Moore—All Danger Believed to Be Over at New York—The People No Longer Uneasy and Do Not Fear an Epidemic—Politics Now of Greater Importance—The Situation at Hamburg—Prof. Koch Thinks Germs Cannot Be Transmitted Through the Mails.

CAMP LOW, SANDY HOOK, Sept. 19, 12:15 A. M.—It is officially announced at this late hour that Asiatic cholera has broken out here. Francis Moore, a Normannia passenger who was landed here Sunday morning, died of the disease in a tent, where he had been isolated, at 10 P. M. The body will be cremated at Swinburne Island.

The man's death is said to have been largely due to excesses in which he indulged on Monday night. Great excitement prevails among the officials of the camp, and fears are entertained of a stampede of the people here from fear when the fact is made public.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Cholera as a new subject appears to have passed astern of public interest. What is printed about cholera in the papers is relegated to inside pages and appears under ordinary headlines. Politics and Grand Army encampment at Washington have crowded cholera news along in the news columns, and the service of plague news for local consumption fairly indicates and reflects the public sentiment that which a week ago consumed public interest.

In its official bulletin this morning the board of health states that no cholera has appeared in the city since its last bulletin.

And up from quarantine this morning comes tidings that the Anchor line steamer Furness, from Glasgow, arrived at quarantine at 6:45 this morning with 629 cabin passengers aboard and all were well.

Three hundred and fifty-six detained passengers were taken to Sandy Hook this morning from Hoffman Island, making the total population of quarantine here of 1,005 persons. Of the number landed this morning, 356 were from the steamer Regia and 13 from the Scandia, both of them pest ships. General Hamilton was highly indignant at Health Officer Jenkins for sending the Scandia passengers here to mix with the other people, as the whole thirteen have been confined in the pest hospital on Swinburne Island, and one of them was only released from there yesterday. Seven of them were released on the 14th and four more on the 15th and one on the following day. They were ordered to be instantly isolated during the whole of their detention in quarantine.

Second Officer Vorzelius, of the Regia, came here this morning in charge of the new arrivals and began bullying, cursing and shouting in different dialects at the unfortunate women and children who were kept standing on the dock until 10 o'clock awaiting registration. So offensive did the conduct of this man become that he created trouble between the passengers and camp officials, to whom he announced that he was in charge of the passengers. General Hamilton, on hearing of this, came out, and, seizing the fellow by the neck, threw him out from among the people and informed him that if he was heard from again during his stay in camp he would be put in irons. There is no sickness reported here so far. Matters are quiet at Fire Island.

Cholera at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 19.—There were reported in this city yesterday 169 new cases of cholera and 82 deaths, a decrease of 117 cases and 45 deaths, compared with the returns of Saturday.

Cholera and the Mails.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Professor Koch has written a letter in which he says he says he does not believe that cholera can be transmitted through the post by means of letters or printed matter.

THE WORLD'S ODD FELLOWS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Convenes at Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Sept. 19.—The grand representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled in Marquam Theatre at 10 A. M. to-day, where they were formally welcomed to Portland and the state of Oregon by Mayor Mason and Governor Penneyer. J. V. Walton welcomed the representatives in behalf of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Oregon. At the conclusion of the exercises at the theatre, the representatives marched to Arion hall, where the Sixty-eighth annual session was formally opened by Grand Sir Busbee. The session was immediately adjourned, however, to allow the representatives to participate in the parade.

About 5,000 Odd Fellows were in line and the parade was reviewed by at least 40,000 people. The cantons were by far the most imposing part of the procession. This evening the Sovereign Grand Lodge officers and representatives attended the theatre in a body. To-morrow the election of officers will occur. Grand Sir Charles M. Busbee, according to precedent, will be succeeded by Deputy Grand Sir C. Campbell, of London, Ontario.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair, slightly cooler, north to east winds.

For Ohio, fair, warmer in extreme northwest portion, northeast to west winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

(as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.)

7 A. M. 61 8 P. M. 87

9 A. M. 70 7 P. M. 76

12 M. 85 Weather—Fair.

Pittsburgh Exposition.

Thursday, September 22, the Baltimore & Ohio Company will sell excursion tickets from Wheeling to Pittsburgh at one fare for the round trip, tickets good two days.